

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

CAROL GESCHKE,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAROLYN COLVIN, Commissioner of  
Social Security,

Defendant.

Case No. C13-1069-MJP-BAT

**REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION**

Plaintiff Carol Geschke seeks review of the Commissioner's decision that she was not entitled to expedited reinstatement of her Disability Insurance Benefits before March 2002. She claims the ALJ should have found her eligible to file for expedited reinstatement of benefits in 1998 and should have extended the time for filing for these benefits until March 2003. Dkt. 1 at 61-64. As discussed below, the Court recommends the Commissioner's decision be **AFFIRMED** and the case **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

**BACKGROUND**

**A. Procedural history**

This matter has a lengthy procedural history at both the administrative and federal court levels. For a full discussion of this history, see the Court's previous Report and Recommendation in this case (Dkt. 18) and the previous decision in *Geschke v. Astrue*, No. C08-

1 323-MAT, Dkt. 39 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 18, 2008). Briefly, the facts most relevant to the issue at  
2 hand are as follows:

3 Ms. Geschke began receiving disability benefits in 1994. From 1995 through 2001, she  
4 engaged in substantial gainful activity. She continued to receive disability benefits during this  
5 time. In March 2007, the ALJ issued a decision that Ms. Geschke was ineligible for disability  
6 benefits from December 1998 through August 2003. The Appeals Council denied review of that  
7 decision, and this Court and the Ninth Circuit affirmed. That decision did not address the issue  
8 of overpayment.

9 In January 2011, the ALJ issued a decision finding that Ms. Geschke was not entitled to  
10 disability benefits for the period from March 1996 through February 2002; she was overpaid  
11 \$72,759.38 during that period of time; the ALJ did not have jurisdiction over the question of  
12 waiver of recoupment of the overpayment because there was no initial determination by the  
13 Social Security Administration; and the SSA correctly concluded she was entitled to expedited  
14 reinstatement of her disability benefits effective in March 2002, but not before that date. Tr. 27-  
15 44. The Appeals Council denied Ms. Geschke's request for review and request for a hearing  
16 regarding waiver of recoupment of the overpayment. Tr. 7-8. The ALJ's January 2011 decision  
17 therefore became the Commissioner's final decision.

18 Ms. Geschke filed this case, appealing the January 2011 decision and alleging a number  
19 of other claims. Dkt. 1 (Complaint). The Commissioner filed a motion to dismiss and for a  
20 more definite statement. Dkt. 11. The undersigned Magistrate Judge issued a Report and  
21 Recommendation recommending dismissing most claims and specifying which claims and  
22 allegations should survive. Dkt. 18. The Court adopted the R&R and referred the matter back to  
23 the undersigned for resolution of the remaining claims. Dkt. 19.

1 While the resolution of the motion to dismiss was pending, Ms. Geschke's counsel was  
 2 suspended from the practice of law before this Court. Dkt. 13. As Ms. Geschke did not retain  
 3 new counsel, she is now proceeding pro se in this matter. The Court issued a scheduling order,  
 4 permitting Ms. Geschke to file an opening brief discussing her remaining claims and directing  
 5 the Commissioner to file a responsive brief even if Ms. Geschke did not file an opening brief.  
 6 Dkt. 21. Ms. Geschke did not file an opening brief. The Commissioner filed a responsive brief.  
 7 Dkt. 23. The remaining claims are now ready for review.

8 ***B. The remaining allegations***<sup>1</sup>

9 Ms. Geschke alleges that she was found to be disabled in 1995 and that her disability  
 10 continues to the present date. Dkt. 1 ¶ 2.1-2.2. She alleges that she was found to be entitled to  
 11 disability benefits and started receiving those benefits. *Id.* ¶ 2.4. She alleges that she returned to  
 12 work in 1996, although she remained disabled and unable to fulfill the conditions of her  
 13 employment. *Id.* ¶ 2.5. She alleges that in 2001, she was fired from her employer due to her  
 14 disability, and she has not worked since that time, also due to her disability. *Id.* ¶ 2.9.

15 She alleges that in 2003, the SSA issued a notice that her benefits would be terminated  
 16 retroactively, to 1998 or 1996, and Ms. Geschke timely appealed and filed for reinstatement of  
 17 benefits. *Id.* ¶ 2.11. She alleges that her request for reinstatement was granted, but only as of the  
 18 date for her request for reinstatement, not going back to 1998. *Id.* ¶ 2.12. She alleges that she  
 19 should be granted reinstatement of benefits back to 1998, since it was impossible for her to have  
 20 requested expedited reinstatement of benefits prior to the 2003 notice. *Id.* ¶ 2.13. She alleges  
 21 that the SSA has never analyzed the issue of whether the expedited reinstatement application

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22  
 23 <sup>1</sup> Many of the remaining allegations relate to the procedural history of this case and are not  
 detailed here. *See* Dkt. 1 ¶¶ 1.1-1.9, 1.59-1.60, 1.94-1.95, 1.131, 1.136, 1.139-1.140, 1.160-  
 1.161.

1 should have been considered to have been filed at an earlier date, and that SSA has taken the  
2 position that since the 2003 request for expedited reinstatement was timely and was granted,  
3 there is no need to consider whether an earlier filing date should be assumed as a matter of  
4 equity. *Id.* ¶ 2.14-2.15.

5 She alleges that in 2003 the SSA issued a notice that Ms. Geschke's benefits would be  
6 terminated retroactively, to 1998 or 1996, and issued an overpayment notice, which Ms. Geschke  
7 appealed. *Id.* ¶ 2.16. She alleges that she received a first notice in late February 2003 that her  
8 disability as of 1995 was in question and that she timely responded, requesting the basis for the  
9 SSA's decision and requesting reconsideration. *Id.* ¶ 2.18-2.19. She alleges that after receiving  
10 the February 2003 notice, she applied for redetermination of her eligibility for disability benefits,  
11 and a continuing disability review completed in March 2004 found her medically eligible for  
12 reinstatement of her benefits. *Id.* ¶ 2.20. She alleges that if she "had received timely notice from  
13 SSA, at any time in 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, or 2001, she could have obtained the same  
14 Continuing Disability Review and determination that she was medically eligible for  
15 reinstatement of her disability benefits, at that time. Ms Geschke was therefore prejudiced by the  
16 SSA's failure to issue any timely notification prior to 2003." *Id.* ¶ 2.21.

17 **C. *The remaining claims***

18 Ms. Geschke's fourth cause of action, "Failure to Consider Argument for Earlier EXR"  
19 contains the sole remaining claims. *Id.* ¶ 6.1-6.8. Ms. Geschke alleges that on multiple  
20 occasions she and her counsel had requested an earlier onset date of expedited reinstatement of  
21 benefits ("EXR"), but the earliest date allowed by the SSA was August 2002, one year before the  
22 earliest document Ms. Geschke filed requesting expedited reinstatement. *Id.* ¶ 6.2-6.3. She  
23 alleges that Social Security regulations "would have allowed earlier reinstatement of benefits, as

1 Ms. Geschke's filing date could have been considered to have been filed earlier, for good cause  
2 under 42 USC 423(i)(1)(C)(ii)," and that the SSA's failure to give notice of an adverse decision  
3 was good cause *Id.* ¶ 6.5. She alleges that the SSA was obligated to inform Ms. Geschke it was  
4 performing continuing disability reviews in 1996, 1997, and 2001, and that where there is a duty  
5 to inform, the failure to inform is a type of "misinformation" as used in 42 U.S.C. § 402(j)(5).  
6 *Id.* ¶ 6.6. She alleges that the SSA should have held Ms. Geschke "eligible to file" for expedited  
7 reinstatement of benefits in 1998, and should have "'extended' the time for filing" until March  
8 2003, the date she first received notice that the SSA would retroactively terminate her benefits,  
9 which would allow benefits to resume as of the time Ms. Geschke alleges she was physically  
10 incapable of working. *Id.* ¶ 6.8. She alleges, "Clearly, in fairness, Ms. Geschke's benefits  
11 should be recommenced at the earliest date when she first went on long-term disability rather  
12 than working." *Id.*

### 13 DISCUSSION

14 This Court reviews the Commissioner's decision to determine if it is free of legal error  
15 and supported by substantial evidence. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211,  
16 1214 (9th Cir. 2005). In the only finding that remains at issue in this case, the ALJ found that  
17 the "Social Security Administration correctly concluded [Ms. Geschke] was entitled to expedited  
18 reinstatement of Social Security Disability Insurance Benefits effective March 2002, based on  
19 the letter of March 2, 2003, but not prior thereto." Tr. 44.

20 Ms. Geschke claims she should have been allowed an earlier reinstatement of benefits  
21 because that the SSA should have found Ms. Geschke "eligible to file" for expedited  
22 reinstatement in 1998, and should have "'extended' the time for filing" until 2003, when she  
23 actually did file. Dkt. 1 ¶ 6.8.

1 The Commissioner argues that the ALJ reasonably determined that Ms. Geschke was  
2 overpaid from March 1996 through February 2002. Dkt. 23 at 4. The Commissioner argues that  
3 the ALJ reasonably relied on SSA findings that considered the evidence in Ms. Geschke's favor  
4 to reduce its original overpayment notice from more than \$90,000 to \$72, 759.38, and to  
5 establish the earliest possible reinstatement date. Dkt. 23 at 4-5. And the Commissioner argues  
6 that the ALJ reasonably rejected Ms. Geschke's arguments of estoppel and laches with regard to  
7 inferring an earlier reinstatement date. *Id.* at 6-7.

8 The ALJ found that under the Social Security Act and the corresponding regulations, a  
9 request for reinstatement must be in writing. Tr. 38-39, 41. The ALJ found that while Ms.  
10 Geschke first requested reinstatement in August 2003, the SSA issued a redetermination finding  
11 that it would infer a request for reinstatement in a letter dated March 2, 2003. Tr. 41. The SSA  
12 therefore reinstated benefits as of March 2002, 12 months before the inferred request. *Id.* The  
13 ALJ found this to be an "exceptionally generous and an extremely liberal interpretation" of the  
14 March 2003 letter, but declined to disturb the finding. *Id.*

15 The ALJ rejected Ms. Geschke's arguments that the equitable principles of estoppel and  
16 laches supported finding an earlier reinstatement date. Tr. 42-43. The ALJ relied on the line of  
17 cases including *Simon v. Califano*, 593 F.2d 121 (9th Cir. 1979) (*per curium*), and culminating in  
18 *Schweiker v. Hansen*, 450 U.S. 745 (1981) (*per curium*), to find that the statutory requirement to  
19 file a written application could not be dispensed with in equity under an estoppel theory or under  
20 the doctrine of laches. Tr. 42.

21 In *Simon*, an SSA employee who filled out an application on the claimant's behalf  
22 erroneously wrote that the claimant had no children, despite the fact that the claimant had two  
23 children who were eligible for benefits, resulting in a failure to file a written application on their

1 behalf. *Simon*, 593 F.2d at 122. The court held that the error was mere negligence and not  
2 affirmative misconduct that would permit equitable estoppel to be invoked against the  
3 government. *Simon*, 593 F.2d at 123. In *Schweiker*, an SSA employee erroneously told the  
4 applicant that she was not eligible for benefits and failed to follow agency instructions that he  
5 recommend filing a written application. *Schweiker*, 450 U.S. at 786. The Supreme Court held  
6 that this conduct did not rise to the level of misconduct that would raise a serious question as to  
7 whether the SSA was estopped from requiring compliance with the requirement to file a written  
8 application. *Id.* at 790. Although those cases involved the requirement that an initial application  
9 for benefits be in writing, the Court finds no legal error in applying their reasoning to the  
10 requirement that a request for reinstatement of benefits be in writing. And, as in those cases, any  
11 error on the part of the SSA alleged by Ms. Geschke does not rise to the level required to invoke  
12 estoppel against the SSA. The ALJ did not err in finding that Ms. Geschke could not assert the  
13 equitable principles of estoppel or laches in this case.

14       The ALJ further found that the doctrine of laches is inapplicable to this case because Ms.  
15 Geschke was obligated to inform the SSA of her work activity and thus the SSA could not be  
16 found to be the cause of her delay in filing a written request for reinstatement. Tr. 42-43. The  
17 ALJ noted that while earnings posted to Ms. Geschke's Social Security account could  
18 theoretically cause the SSA to become aware of her work activity, the claimant has the  
19 responsibility to inform the SSA of changes in her work status under 20 C.F.R. § 404.1588. Tr.  
20 42. The ALJ noted that this responsibility is contained in the initial award notice and is  
21 reiterated on a frequent basis in other periodic notices. *Id.* The ALJ noted that a recipient of  
22 benefits would have the earliest and most complete information about a change of work status,  
23 whereas the SSA has millions of accounts to monitor with a few thousand employees. Tr. 43.

1 The doctrine of laches requires proof of lack of diligence by the party against whom the  
 2 defense is asserted, and prejudice to the party asserting the defense. *Costello v. United States*,  
 3 365 U.S. 265, 282 (1995). The Court agrees with the ALJ's assessment that the SSA's failure to  
 4 detect the earnings posted to Ms. Geschke's Social Security account was not the cause of her  
 5 delay in filing a written request for reinstatement of benefits. The Court finds no legal error in  
 6 the ALJ's analysis of this issue.

7 The Court has reviewed the record and the ALJ's rationale and finds that ALJ's decision  
 8 is supported by substantial evidence and free of legal error. Accordingly, the Court finds no  
 9 basis to reverse the ALJ's decision and recommends that it be affirmed.

### 10 CONCLUSION

11 For the foregoing reasons, the Court recommends that the Commissioner's decision be  
 12 **AFFIRMED** and the case be **DISMISSED** with prejudice.

13 A proposed order accompanies this Report and Recommendation. Objections, if any, to  
 14 this Report and Recommendation must be filed and served no later than **April 4, 2014**. If no  
 15 objections are filed, the matter will be ready for the Court's consideration on that date. If  
 16 objections are filed, any response is due within 14 days after being served with the objections. A  
 17 party filing an objection must note the matter for the Court's consideration 14 days from the date  
 18 the objection is filed and served. Objections and responses shall not exceed twelve pages. The  
 19 failure to timely object may affect the right to appeal.

20 DATED this 21st day of March, 2014.

21 

22 BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA  
 23 United States Magistrate Judge